#### REPENT

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT MACHIAS ORDERED TO BANGKOK,

Where the Rights of Americans Have Been Trampled On and the Vice Consul General Assaulted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-At the instance of the State Department the secretary of the navy has ordered the gunboat Machias to Bangkek, the capital of Siam, and she has sailed already from Canton, China, for that place. She will stop on the way at Hong-Kong only long enough to take on a supply of coal. The mission of the ship, according to the records of the Navy Department is "to protect American interests," but the more definite reason for the trip is to afford Mr. Barrett, the United States minister and consul general at Bangkok, moral support in certain representations he has made to the Siamese government in | issued and that is all. The plan contemrespect to the treatment of Mr. Edward V. Kellett, the vice consul general there.

Mr. Kellett has become involved in trouble of some sort with the Siamese officials, and, although the State Department affords no information on the subject, it is gathered that he has been ill treated and subjected to assault by Siamese soldiers. It is believed that the affair grows out of the old Cheek claim, which has been the subject of correspondence between the State Department and the Stamese government for several years. Check was an American who left a large estate, including plantations and elephants in Siam, but the Siam- | dividual opinion preparatory to the actual ese officials objected to the heirs taking work of reducing the plans of the Repubession, and the property has been in atton. The Siamese officials learned some time ago that some of the elephants on the property were being sold off, and, as Mr. Keilett was connected with the movement, he suffered from their resentment, While vice consul general at Bangkok, Mr. Kellett is not a salaried official, and is believed to be engaged in private business which perhaps has involved him in his present trouble. It is not believed that any conflict will arise over this affair, but it is deemed best to have a war ship at Bangkok, according to the suggestion of Minister Barrett, to afford him moral support, and remind the Siamese that there is such a country as the United States, inasmuch as they have not seen our flag on a man-ofwar for the last five years. The distance from Canton to Bangkok is about 1,500 niles, and as the Machias must stop at Hong-Kong for a day or two, she probably will take a week for the trip. The Detroit and the Yorktown have sailed from Shanghai for Nagasaki, where the De- | gold reserve, \$141,791,984. troit will meet the other vessels of the

QUARANTINE AGREEMENT. It Will Interest Live-Stock Dealers

Asiatic squadron, gather up their short-

time men and bring them home to Mare

thoroughly repaired at Mare island, will

take the place of the Detroit on the Asiatic

station. The San Francisco has arrived at

Who Ship to or from Canada. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The agreement just effected between the secretary of agriculture and the Canadian minister of agrimals passing from one country to another provides in substance that each country shall accept the veterinary certificate of the other as final, and that they shall keep each other informed of any outbreaks of contagious diseases; that a quarantine of from fifteen to ninety days shall be imposed on cattle or ruminants or swine com- the following, to go into effect Feb. 1: ing from European countries in which p-pneumonia or foot or mouth disease exists; that breeding cattle shall have certificates of freedom from tuberculosis or submit to a week's quarantine, and that cattle coming from feeding or stock ranches must likewise have certificates of freedom from disease of all kinds (except tuberculosis), and exemption of their districts from disease. Provision is made for the admission of eattle in transit in bond at the ports of both countries, and for the ways. Sheep may be admitted subject to the nominations for president: M. inspection with certificates of exemption from scab of the district from whence they come, subject to slaughter if disease appears. They are also accorded privileges passage in bond through ports without pection. Swine for slaughter may pass houses or when properly certified as part of settler's effects. Liberal rules are laid down for the entry of horses into either country, and particularly for those belonging to Indian tribes and travelers.

## THE LOUD POSTAL BILL.

"Coin" Harvey Wants His Book Carried at Lowest Rates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. - The Senate committee on postoffices and post roads granted a hearing to-day on the Loud postal bill. Among those who were heard was W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," who opposed the Lill. Mr. Harvey contended that the consumer would get the benefit of any reduction in the price of publications caused by low postage, for the reason that there would be no monopoly in the business which the bill would | to show his innocence if innocent. most effect, as there could be on the publication of the metropolitan newspapers. He claimed that the distribution of cheap literature was in the nature of a free education of the people. He said, in reply to tion from Senator Vilas, that the nday newspaper was more trashy than most of the books the bill was aimed at. me of these were valueless, to be sure, but any effort to establish censorship would prove dangerous. He hoped that at | least a way would be found to except books on political economy from the operations the new bill, and he was remarking that he thought we were entering upon a serious time in the life of the Republic where Senator Chandler interrupted to say that he thought "we had saved the country

Mr. Harvey thought the cheap postage ought to cover cloth-bound books as wel per-bound books. He thought Mr. Loud had begun at the wrong end from an economic point of view, and said he should have investigated the railroad charges for carrying the mails. He bethese were double what they

Tributes to the Late Speaker Crisp. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Most of the day in the House was devoted to oratorical tributes to the late Speaker Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, who died during the recent recess of Congress. The speeches were listened to by nearly all of the Democrats and a large contingent of Republicans. while many Southern people filled the galand several leaders on both sides of the House delivered eulogies, which were unusually impressive and were listened to who spoke were: Messes. Turner, Hender-Swenson, Lacey, Bell of Colorado, Wheeler, Woodward, McLaurin, McCreary, stone and Morse. At 6 o'clock the House

Congress Defied by Its Creatures.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The rivalry two electric lighting companies has involved the District commissioners in a row with leading committees of both branches of Congress, and it would not be surprisment la Washington. The commissioners have repeatedly defied the creating power, Congress, but never before in such a fla- pumps back or even get into the stations. grant manner as now, and the creator is mightily disposed to administer a rebuke by abolishing their office and substituting another form of government. Meantime the streets of Washington are being torn up, right on the eve of the inauguration of new President and the beginning of a new administration.

Socialism in New Zealand. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The Bureau of

Statistics of the State Department has just published a most exhaustive report upon "Land Taxation and Labor Laws in New Zealand," prepared by United States Consul Connolly, at Auckland. This report was prepared as a supplement to a former one on the same subject, which aroused so much interest among economists, owing to its succinct presentation of the extraordiparily advanced application of socialistic finciples in New Zealand that the State Department was obliged to follow up the mubject. So, in response to instructions, Mr. of the most skillful and dangerous counter- money. Family troubles seem to have stock of these two coal companies. It also the men can come up in case of danger. subtle poison. The emanations in this way one of the greatest features of the reign caused the act. He will probably die.

nal report and has prefaced it by a most interesting account of the workings of the New Zealand system from his own point of observation.

No New Minister to Hawaii. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-Official notice of the death of United States Minister Willis has reached the State Department in a telegram from Consul General Ellis Mills. As nothing was said about the funeral arrangements the department cannot give directions or take steps in this matter, but the necessary expenses, including the cost of transportation of the remains to the United States, will be defrayed by it There is no talk of a successor to Mr. Willis just now, and the impression prevails that in view of the approaching expiration of the present administration no appointment will be made by it, but that will be left to President McKinley to till

Plan to Reduce Cost of Census.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- If the recommendation of Carroll B. Wright, commissioner of labor and substitute census commissioner, is adopted, as it probably will be, the next census will contain four volimes, instead of twenty-five or thirty, and the cost will be only 25 to 30 per cent, as much as the last one, which was \$11,590,000. Two volumes on population, one on agriculture and one on manufactures will be plates a permanent Census Bureau and the transfer thereto of the statistical and crop bureau, now a part of the Department of Agriculture.

Conference on the Tariff Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16,-The majority members of the ways and means committee were in secret conference to-night on the subject of the new tariff bill. Chairman Dingley was indisposed, and owing to that fact no effort was made by the members present to go far into the details of the proposed measure. The meeting was limited to an hour's discussion of the general features of the bill, and the eliciting of inlican members to form.

Medal of Honor. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. - A medal of honor has been awarded to Samuel J. Churchill, of Lawrence, Kan., late corporal 1864. This noncommissioned officer commanded a gun detachment, and when the a short time to seek shelter, stood manworked his gun alone.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$229,981,413;

The Senate committee on fisheries to-day listended to an argument by Prof. Henry W. Elliott in advocacy of the bill providing Island. The Petrel, which has just been for a new international agreement for the protection of the fur-bearing scals.

#### MINE WORKERS

M. D. RATCHFORD CHOSEN PRESI-DENT OF THE ORGANIZATION.

culture relative to the quarantine of ani- | John Kane, of Indiana, Elected Vice President-Leadville Mines Flooded as a Result of the Strike.

> COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 16.-The United Mine Workers of America to-day adopted "Resolved, That the wages of all day

abor advance in proportion to the mining "Resolved, That the Jackson, Massillon, Coshocton, Carroll and No. 6 vein of Coumbiana county and other low coal fields demand 9 cents per ton differential over the Hocking valley.

The rules were suspended and the convention proceeded to the election of officers regulation of the transit of animals on rail- for the ensuing year. The following were Ratchford, Ohio; Patrick McBryde, Pennsylvania; Alexander Johnson, of Ohio. The ballot resulted: Ratchford, 129; McBryde, 47; Johnson, 2. Mr. Ratchford was declared no doubt that the association would be without inspection to bonded slaughter elected. For vice president the nominees were: John Kane, Indiana; James O'Connor, Illinois; John Fahey, Ohio; W. C. Webb, Kentucky; Fred Dilcher, of Ohio, having withdrawn his name. The ballot resulted as follows: Kane, 129; O'Connor, 15; Fahey, 2; Webb, 38. The rules were suspended and W. C. Pearce was re-elected secretary by acclamation. The executive board chosen is: H. Kennedy, Indiana; R. L. Davis, Ohio; Patrick Dolen, Pennsylvania; Fred Dilcher, Ohio; Henry Stevenson, West Virginia; James Carson, Illinois, McBryde, W. C. Webb and Cameron Miller were elected delegates to the next

Federation of Labor convention.

The next national miners' convention is

o be held in Columbus. Forty dollars were voted to aid the defense of J. M. Matheny, charged with having burned a hopper. He claims to be innocent. The speakers condemned the crime but held that Matheny ought to be helped The convention pulled itself out of a tangle at midnight and adjourned sine die Just before the afternoon adjournment the delegates were surprised by the announcement that the operators had refused to meet them in joint conference next Monaccording to arrangement. The refusal of the operators was due to the action of the convention in prohibiting district officials from making wage contracts with the operators. The convention found itself in the position of having unwittingly forced a strike on the miners, and a committee was appointed to report a plan which would bring order out of chaos. The entire night up to 12 o'clock was spent in discussing the report of the committee, which was finally adopted. First the demand of the convention that the new scale of prices go intoeffect Feb 1 was rescinded. Second, the resolution prohibiting settlements by districts was rescinded and the entire matter of prices was placed in the hands of the district presidents and the national executive board. This resolution was adopted in the first place against the earnest protest of every official of the order. Third, it was decided to use every effort to secure an advance in the mining rate from D'Armitt,

of the Pittsburg district. Grave Result of the Leadville Strike. LEADVILLE, Col., Jan. 16 .- The crisis in the trouble which Leadville has undergone since last June has been reached, and a calamity far worse than the strike of the metallic miners here has overtaken the camp. For the first time in the fifteen leries. All of the members from Georgia | years the immense pumps that have drained the big mines on Carbonate hill, the wealthy center of Leadville, have been with more than the usual attention. Those | pulled out, while the pipe lines connecting son, Catchings, Dalzell, Richardson, Bart- rietta pumps had a capacity of 1,300 gallons of water a minute, and depending on them | Gay grassed ninety-six. da Swenson Lacey Bell of Colored were nearly all the great mines of Carbons this move can hold out is merely a matter Layton, Wellington, Tate, Lawson, Living- of conjecture. There are miles of workings on Carbonate hill, and these will probably fill up slowly, so that the down-town we' tings may not be reached by the rush of waters for a month or two. It is, however, only a question of time, and a month will undoubtedly find many mines idle as a result of the flood. A prominent mining man said that it was his opinion that the pumps would never be again placed in the Maid property, even if the strike was set-Indeed, if there is any settlement made with the end in view that the pumps ing if the incident did not lead to radical | would be replaced, it would have to comchanges in the present form of govern- very soon, for within a week the workings of the Maid and Henrietta would be so will be accorded a special audience with flooded that it will be impossible to put the

Demands of Workingmen.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16 .- At this morning's session of the State labor convention resolutions were adopted favoring legislation giving the mechanic equal rights with the contractor to issue a lien, making it unlawful to discharge any employe for be longing to labor organizations, extending to men the same protection in factories | tective bureau on suspicion that they were that is now extended to women and chil- contemplating a raid on some well-stored dren, enforcement of the eight-hour work day on municipal work and favoring the prisoners are "Fairy" McGuire and "Padextension and use of union labels. A res- dy" Cody, both of whom have served long olution was also adopted thanking United | terms in various prisons for expert safe States Senator-elect Boise Penrose for his conduct and uniform advocacy of the various labor measures presented to the last session of the State Legislature.

Skillful Counterfeiters.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 16.-Secret-service Agent Walker believes he has captured two | Kansas City." He had quite a sum of | pointed yesterday, holds two-thirds of the

of the West for many years. They are John Davenport Magner, alias John Stevens, alias Booder, suspected of being a fugitive murderer from Toronto, Ont., and John H. McBeth. In Magner's possession were fifty-two counterfeit silver dollars of excellent mintage.

LILIUOKALANI SILENT.

Her Private Secretary, However, Talks About Minister Willis.

BOSTON, Mass.; Jan. 16. - Liliuokalani the deposed Queen of the Hawaiian Islands positively refuses to be interviewed on the death of the late Minister Willis. Her private secretary, Julius A. Palmer, in referring, however, to the subject, said: "Whether Minister Willis was sent out with sealed instructions to restore Queen she grant amnesty to those concerned in setting up the provisional government is known only to President Cleveland and the ate minister.

cerning the Queen's refusal to grant the requested amnesty, Mr. Palmer said: "Had would perhaps have been punished, but there was no more danger of their being beheaded than there would have been in

#### ERNST

KNOCKED OUT BY JACK EVER-HARDT IN THE TWELFTH ROUND.

Forced to Fight "for Keeps" by the Threat of No Purse-Good Scores by Pigeon Shooters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- Jack Everhardt, of New Orleans, knocked out Billy Ernst, of Brooklyn, in the twelfth round at the Broadway Athletic Club to-night. The Battery G. Second Hillinois Light Artillery, men were announced to go fifteen rounds ing house in the settlement with various for most distinguished gallantry in action at 147 pounds. The announcer said roads for coupons collected. The present Only Russians and Chinese may hold the battle of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. | that if both men were on their feet at the end of fifteen rounds there would be no compelling the men of his detachment for men would be left to the opinion of the au- trade and chambers of commerce, at their fully at his post, and for some minutes dience. He added that up to the end of joint meeting in Chicago last June, declared the fifteenth round the men would box subject to the decision of the referee. The first three rounds were rather tame

and caused the crowd to shout derisively. The audience displayed so much discontent that Tom O'Rourke entered the ring and said: "This will go to a decision if the This vague statereferee will decide it." ment seemed to pacify the sports, and the fourth round went on after a two-minutes' interval. The fourth round was very little better than the preceding ones, but the boxers warmed up a little towards the end of the round, as the men were led to understand there was no purse in sight unless they fought "for keeps." Ernst landed a hard right upper cut in the stomach in the early part of the fifth round and Jack put in two half hook blows on Billy's face. After this the fighting was better. In the eighth round Everhardt broke Ernst's nose, and after that the Southerner had the better of the mill. In the twelfth Everhardt feinted with his left and crossed his right on the jaw, putting Ernst down in a heap. He was unable to get up and was counted out. Time of last round, 1:56.

Bicycle Race-Track Owners Meet. NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- A meeting of bicycle race track owners was held to-night for the purpose of forming an organization to have control of bicycle matters similar to that of the jockey club over the turf. It is not intended that the new association will clash in any way with the L. A. W. The meeting was held behind closed doors. Mr. Hodges, of Hampden Park, presided. Mr. Corcoran, of Boston, explained what he hoped to accomplish by an organization of track owners. He said dates would be fixed for the meetings, so that there would be no clashing as heretofore. Prizes and purses would be arranged for, and it was the intention, he said, to give the professionals a preference over the amateurs. It is thought that under the organization racing will be improved and the track owners will be able to make a little money. At a late hour the meeting was still in session, but Mr. Corcoran said that there was

Guy Wilkes to Be Sold. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16. - California has lost many valuable trotting stallions in the past ten years, and is now about to lose Guy Wilkes. The sire of Fred Moody, Hazel Wilkes, Sable Wilkes, Muta Wilkes and many other grand circuit performers, is to days, to be sold at public auction. Six years ago Guy Wirkes would have brought anywhere from \$50,000 to \$75,000, but the depressed condition of the market makes it problematical whether the price will reach \$10,000. In the height of the light-harness boom many shrewd turfman paid \$1,000 for the privilege of breeding to Guy Wilkes.

White to Train Corbett. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.-James J. Corbett turned up in St. Louis to-night the picture of health. He will quit the road after his Kansas City and Chicago engagements and go into active training. He has engaged Charlie White, Fitzsimmons's old trainer, to help John McVey prepare him for the though I have no official information, I am inclined to believe that the battle will take place in Nevada. If it does I will train in order us to get ready for a go in the South -Mexico-I will do my training in the vicinity of El Paso."

The Kentucky Futurity. Wilson announced to-night that the Kentucky Trotting-horse Breeders' Association will open the Kentucky Futurity for foals of 1897 to close March 16, and guarantee it worth \$16,000, the same as last year, notwithstanding the extremely light beeding operations of 1896. The bold stand taken in the face of almost certain heavy loss will prove of incalculable benefit to harnesshorse breeders.

Indiana's Champion Won. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.-In a hundredbird pigeon match at Yardville to-day Jack Winston, of Indiana, the crack shot, beat George Moscher, of Syracuse, N. Y. ston killed eighty-seven and Moscher eighty-five out of a hundred birds. The match was for a hundred-dollar purse and

the Dupont trophy, held by Winston. Elliott Kills 98 Birds Out of 100. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 16.-J. A. R. Elliott, of Kansas City, to-day defeated J. D. Gay, of Pine Grove, Ky., one of the best wing shots in the South, in a match for \$100 a side at the Kentucky Gun Club's are to be removed at once. The Maid-Hen- | grounds, this afternoon. Elliott killed ninety-eight out of one hundred live birds and

## BOUND FOR JERUSALEM.

American Pilgrims to Place a Flag

in the Holy Sepulcher. NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- One hundred Roman Catholic pilgrims sailed to-day on the steamship Werra to visit Palestine and the Holy Land. The party will be landed at Gibraltar. From that place they will go to Piza, Leghorn, Naples and other places on the way to Alexandria. 'The pilgrims the Pope, and will stay a week in the Eternal City. They will probably be presented to the Pope by Cardinal Satolli. As a votive offering to be deposited in the ulcher in Jerusalem, the pilgrims take with them a United States flag made of slik and bearing the date 1897 embroidered

Safe Blowers in Custody. NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- Two world-famed safe blowers are in the custody of the desafe in this or a neighboring city, robberies.

Traveling Man Cuts His Throat. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 16-T. M. McKee, a traveling man, who claims to be from New York, cut his throat here last night. On

INTERCHANGEABLE MILEAGE BOOK CHAMPIONED BY E. O. M'CORMICK.

Reply to Criticisms Alleged to Have Been Made by Traveling Men-Troubles of the W. & L. E. R. R.

So much interest has been aroused in the introduction of the 5,000-mile interchangeable ticket, and so much has been written concerning it by both its friends and its opponents that the following, from Mr. E. had been accomplished. The road's passen-Liliuokalani to her throne on condition that | O. McCormick, passenger traffic manager | ger rolling stock has not been attached of practical science are edging very close of the Big Four Company, who has been avowedly the champion of the 5,000-mile interchangeable mileage book, will be read In regard to the often-repeated story con- with interest. Mr. McCormick says that Consul General Karel, at St. Petersburg, one remarking that as theosophy alone unthe Queen regained her throne the leaders in Central Passenger Committee territory. full particulars of the conditions under earth, land and sea, science could hardly claiming to emanate from prominent trav- which the plans for the Siberian railroad make a discovery without verifying some eling men, are unfair in the extreme.

dates back to the time when claim was changable mileage book; one that would be convinced that it would be unwise for the would fear to do business on such a scale with bankrupt roads, and that certain railway friends of the measure, in connection, agreed that it might be possible to issue an interchangeable book good in a particular agitation of the subject of the 5,000-mile interchangeable book for Central Passenger Committee territory, to be sold by that association, the association acting as a clearwith what the representative commercial would be perfectly satisfactory. cial travelers will readily see that these mileage strips could not be accepted on trains for passage, owing to the liability of less of same by conductors, and the subsequent loss to the railway honoring the nileage, since the association will only pay for the mileage strips actually collected and sent in by the railway company. The exchange ticket was not put on to harass the traveler, but was the only means by selves against loss

which the railway lines could protect them-"Formerly, when the Big Four sold noninterchangeable 1,000-mile books, and received \$20 for the same, as coupons were not good if detached, it was a matter of little concern whether the mileage strips reached the auditor's office or not, owing to the fact that the money for the same was in the treasurer's hands, and no reasonable firm or commercial traveler would for one moment insist that the Big Four Company should accept these strips for passage after having it explained to them that the statistics of the various auditors show that about 15 to 18 per cent, of the mileage in a book never reaches their In answer to the complaint that the traveler might suffer a loss by presenting his book at St. Louis for an exchange ticket

to Cincinnati, and after boarding the train get a telegram stopping him at Terre Haute, thereby losing the balance of his ride to Cincinnati, for which he had ready paid in mileage, Mr. McCormick advises that if such a case should arise, on request, the conductor of the train would note on the back of the exchange ticket. "Used only to Terre Haute," and that on such showing of fact the road would promptly rebate the amount of fare between Terre Haute and Cincinnati. garding the traveler not having time to secure an exchange ticket at the depot, he states, there would be very few such cases, owing to the fact that a man must necessarily be at the station a sufficient time before the train leaves, in order to have his baggage checked, and in these isolated cases, explanation being made, the difference in fare could be refunded, on presentation of a claim. We do not claim for the system absolute perfection, but do affirm that the traveling men should accept the book as furnished, using their efforts to popularize same, and waiting at least a little time until improvements can be suggested and made that will render the handling of the book pleasant and profit-

able to all concerned To Close Ticket Offices. An agreement was entered into by all the roads interested yesterday to close the ticket offices in the vicinity of the Union be shipped East in the course of a few Station as an economical measure. The clerical force in each of the offices, it stated, is to be taken care of. Samuel Hice, who represents the Big Four at the lower office, it is understood, will be made city passenger agent, a position which has been vacant since the death of D. C. Drake. Feb. 1 has been fixed upon as the date to

carry out the measure. TOO MUCH COMPETITION.

Cause of the Troubles of the Wheeling & Lake Eric Road. CINCINNATI. Jan. 16 .- There was an at-

tempt to make the appointment of ceivers for the Wheeling & Lake Eric road fight. Of the coming fight he said: "Al- | a quiet affair. Judge Taft, who heard the who is in California, was unwiling to say Frisco. On the other hand, should Stuart | anything about it without permision of the attorneys. From one of them, Judge Dillon, of New York, it was learned that the application came from creditors of the road, one of the heaviest among them LEXINGTON. Ky., Jan. 16.-Secretary being the New Jersey Industrial Company. He said the embarrassment of the company was due to the general hard times, and in a measure to the light demand for coal for the past two winters. The company had made large investments in coal mining property, which had been properly managed, but there was but little demand for the product. The price of coal had fallen off 25 per cent. during the past year, and as the road depended largely on its coal business its earnings had been greatly lesened. No dividends could be declared, although until 1896 this had been regularly done. Mr. Herrick's appointment as one of the receivers was made at pany, the Equitable Life Insurance, and Central Trust Company, all of New York, and all creditors of the Railway Company. W. E. Connor, of New York, one of the largest stockholders of the road, refused to make any statement of the case for publication. At New York yesterday President A. G.

of this company resulted chiefly from the extremely low rates now and for some time past in the bituminous coal traffic, which comprises more than half its ton-The demoralization in fates in this trade has been without a precedent. Coal has been carried and sold at such prices as were never before known. The most necessitous railroad has made rates and the others had either to make them or lose board of directors of this company a formal protest against the rainous cutting of rates was addressed to the other roads engaged in the Ohio bituminous coal trade. Next after bituminous coal the largest item of the company's freight business is iron ore tonnage. In consequence of idlethe railroad has neither the ore tonnage nor the haul of the finished product. The coal mines controlled by the company have also been hampered by constant strikes. In addition, the recent bank failures in the Northwest, where a large part of the coal carried over the company's line is sent, have retarded collections, and suspensions of payments have thus been compelled. The interest on the bonded debt has been punctually paid. Not one dollar is in arrears on that account and every effort will be made to meet default in interest. The property itself is in excellent physical condition, having recently had the benefit of large expenditures both for betterments and additional equipment. On petition of Myron T. Herrick to-day Judge Taft appointed that gentleman and

Robert Blickensdorfer receivers of the following two large coal companies: First, the Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburg Coal bilities: Bonded debt, \$846,000; other debts, \$210,000; total, \$1,056,000, Assets: 10,000 acres | Irish relatives of the testator, of coal lands, with buildings and mining equipments. Second, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Company: liabilities and assets not given. The petition sates that the Wheeling & Lake Erie Rallway Comhis valise were the words. "Victoria Hotel, pany, for which receivers were ap-

of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, that went into the hands of receivers vesterday, is \$320,000. Mr. Herrick filed his bond, \$125,000, to-day. Mr. Blickensdorfer will file his bond Monday. A dispatch from Wheeling, W. Va., says: This afternoon at the instance of the Huron Dock Company, of Huron, an attachment

was served by Sheriff Richards on property of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, in the possession of the Wheeling Bridge & Terminal Railway Company, including a number of freight cars. Attachments on accounts due the railway company from the Riverside iron works Wheeling Iron and Steel Company, Labelle iron works and Whittaker Iron Company were also levied, and there is to be a showing of amounts due before the Circuit Court on Feb. 1 The amunt of the dock company's claim is \$6,700. Late to-night the representatives of the railway company are endeavoring to have a settlement made through the Wheeling & Lake Eric general officers at Toledo, but at midnight nothing

and passenger trains will be run as usual. The Russo-Chinese Railway.

some of the criticisms recently published has furnished the State Department with were changed so as to run the eastern por- | part of its claim. "The question of the interchangeable | tion of the line through Chinese territory. mileage ticket," said he, "is an old one, and He says it was found that the original plan good in the North, South, East and West. which first led to consideration of a Chi-The advocates of the measure were easily | nese section and investigation showed that, by running the line through Manchuria not only would the construction be cheapened, were begun and the Chinese government gave a concession to the Russo-Chinese capital of \$2,770,000-to construct that part of the road on Chinese territory. This projpoint on the western frontier of the province of Heilung-Chang to a point on the berian railway. The company may also work coal mines and other mining industrial and commercial enterprises in China. form of mileage ticket is in accordance shares of the company the payment of which the Russian government guarantees.

Second-Class Rates Demoralized. CHICAGO, Jan. 16.-Local passenger rates between Chicago and St. Paul and Chicago and St. Louis have been especially disturbed by reason of a second-class rate now in effect from St. Paul to points beyond St. Louis. Some time since the Chicago-St. Louis roads gave notice to their St. Paul lines that they would no longer accept second-class tickets sold from St, Paul to St. Louis via Chicago except at full local rates from Chicago to St. Louis. brokers have fallen back on the tickets eleven octaves, while there are many more sold to points beyond St. Louis and have been demoralizing the market to a very considerable extent. The roads will now attempt to abolish the tickets entirely, and as they are not exactly a unit on the best way of doing this there is a chance for trouble in the rates before the matter is finally settled.

The Western roads have agreed to make a rate of one and a third fare for the round trip for visitors to the Western exhibition of the National Cycle Board of Trade. which begins in this city next week.

The Cut in Corn Rates. CHICAGO, Jan. 16.-The lines between Chicago and New York are not favorably impressed by the action of the board of managers of the Joint Traffic Association in reducing the corn rate between the two cities to 15 cents. They say that the acrevenue without in any material degree increasing their business. The competition from the South and Southwest has hurt the grain trade of the roads east of Chicago very badly, and they have for a long time been asking the board of managers of the Joint Traffic Association to put the rate where it would insure them have been receiving. The roads east of Chicago would have preferred a rate of 1 cents from Chicago to New York, as one which would have increased their traffic and brought them a sufficiently amount of business to have increased their

To Regulate Sale of Tickets. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Representative Sherman, of New York, to-day introduced a bill to regulate sales of railroad tickets in the form of an amendment to the interstate-commerce act. The bill proposes to agents authorized to sell tickets with certificates of their authority, which must be conspicuously displayed in their offices. It makes it unlawful for other parties to sell or transfer tickets or passes, under heavy

revenues, but they do not believe the last

cut will help them at all.

and provides that all unused parts of tickets must be redeemed by the companies by which they are issued. Proposed Railway Commisison. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 16 .- Senator W. A. Harris, who two days ago introduced an important foreign corporation bill, has sent to the Senate another comprehensive measure. It deals with railroads, and it not

penalties, and fixes penalties also of fine

Death of Charles D. Owens. NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 16.-Mr. Charles D. Owens, vice president and general manager of the Atlantic & Danville Railway, was found dead in the bathroom at his resi- for all that has been claimed for man's sudence here this morning. Heart disease premacy over matter when his mental mawas the cause. The deceased was sixtythree years of age, and had been for years a prominent transportation man, being formerly general traffic agent of the Plant system of railroads.

## BOLD HOLD-UP.

Cashier of a Toledo Mill Robbed of \$500 in Gold and Silver.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 16.—The boldest holdup in the history of Toledo occurred at noon to-day when a man dashed into the office the request of the Mercantile Trust Com- of the Northwestern Elevator and Mill Company, and, pointing a revolver at the head of the cashier, cried out: "Throw up your hands; give me your

money and don't say a word or I'll blow your head off.' The cashier, who was alone in the office, Blair, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, made | made a rush to the telephone to inform the following statement: "The difficulties other employes in the mill, but the robber had taken the precaution to cut the wire before entering the office. This did not daunt the robber in the least. He walked behind the counter, stin covering the cashier with the revolver, gathered up \$500 in silver and gold, placed them in a cotton bag and coolly walked out, entered a buggy that was in waiting with a second man in it, and drove off at a lively rate. It was business. At the recent meeting of the pay day at the mill, and the cashier was in the act of making up the envelopes when the robber entered. The police were notified in a few minutes, but the robbers | minds so closed to the subtle lights of namade good their escape. The mills are lo- | ture that this mechanical contrivance would cated in a thinly-settled section of the city, but people pass there every few minutes of words of all the saints and sages that have the day. The cashler, Harry Tanner, claims | ever lived. ness of mills, furnaces and other industries | to recognize the robber as George Pennell, the brother of his (Tanner's) mother.

# RICHARD TIGHE'S WEALTH.

Securities Worth Over \$1,500,000 Found in a Safe Deposit Box.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.-The safe-deposit boxes containing the securities of the late 215.18. Tighe was known as an eccentric old | which, when subjected to chemical analysis, man, who owned the only private house left | showed distinctly different attributes, and on Union square. This house, the value of which is estimated at \$130,000, brings the old man's reputed wealth up to nearly \$1,700,000. Most of the securities are glit-edged, which | translates itself into matter, and not matmay raise the estate to even a higher fig-Company, in Jefferson county, Ohio. Lia- ure. Tighe's will, leaving his fortune to his a decade or two ago all united in declaring. wife's relatives, is contested by several

> Michigan Mine Burning. CALUMET, Mich., Jan. 16 .- Fire broke out to-night underground in the South

> Heela mine in the level between No. 8 and

waves of nothingness, but tangible forces that translate themselves into lasting effects upon those about them and leave at the end a material deposit. In other words, he has caught a drop of the perspiration of persons dominated by a certain emotionanger, jealously, fear, love or sorrow, and found this drop, when dry, left a powder, that the residue of each emotion had a distinctly different color of tint. Can we have much stronger proof than this that mind ter into mind?-as our honored scientists of | work, with other branches of local governcertain pupils and co-werkers with Charcot at Paris, who, through their hypnotic studies, discovered that an invisible fluid or emanation exhaled from the human body, in certain cases in marked degree; that this would generally remain unmarked | ever before. This is due merely to the adby others, though in the special cases of vances which have been made in female No.9 shafts. The draft is arranged so that | highly sensitive patients it would act as a | education, and, to his mind, it constitutes

THE LATEST IN SCIENCE

ACCOUNTS THAT READ VERY MUCH LIKE FAIRY TALES OR DREAMS.

The X-Ray Excelled by a Discovery of Invisible Lights, Nearing the

Development of a Sixth Sense.

Boston Transcript.

"Yes," remarked a keenly apprieciative layman, one of those minds that keep themselves attuned and vibrating to every movement of their day, "the latest discoveries ly upon all the domains of imaginative philosophy or metaphysics." And then all his WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-United States | listeners urged him to go on and compare, dertook to explain everything in heaven and

"True," continued the scientific layman, "and who of us has not pooh-poohed at the would be very costly of execution, owing to | traveler's tales that have come to us from made by one of the commercial traveling the great technical difficulties encountered. India regarding the wonders done by the men's associations for a universal inter- Thus on one section of 1.105 miles the cost | masters of occult science. We have succeeded in photographing per mile would be \$46,260. It was this fact | laughed at the stories of their being able to separate the spirit from the physical body, and of their ability to lift the latter into the air, like a bird, through a peculiar lines to participate in such a book, owing but the line would be shortened and other process of inward breathing unknown to having an elliptical form. He came to the to the fact that the solvent corporations advantages would be secured. Negotiations the western world, and of their being known to dissolve solid substances into Bank, which formed a new company-the scattered fragments, and bring them to- a sensitive plate. His process is to prepare Eastern Chinese Railway Company, with a gether again through their acquired power | the plate, cover its sensitive side with anof mind over matter. Yes, as a matter of ect was sanctioned by the Czar's decree | course, we have scorned all that. But don't | light. This is set in a room near the perterritory. With that end in view began the on Dec. 16, last. The road is to run from a you think our materialistic conceit ought son whose thought is to be photographed rather to knock under after the wonders eastern frontier of Krin, and to be con- reported to us only the other day from a fluid body being the connecting link benected with the branches of the transsi- Calcutta scientist. This gentleman, Dr. Jagadis Chunder Bose, is no yogee or fakir, yet, I think, he has outdone them all He is a professor of physical science in the Presidency College of Calcutta, and an At the end of eight years the road passes M. A. of Cambridge, England, where he enemy's batteries opened fire on his guns, decision rendered, and the merits of the travelers' delegates from various boards of into the hands of the Chinese government. now is, having been sent by the Indian government to lay his discoveries before tures. And after all is said, is it any more the scientific world of Great Britain. Like strange that he should have t every great mind, he worked obscurely for years, his researches being in the study of invisible lights, and his endeavor to enlarge the range of perception of the human senses. Indian philosophy, you know, has always claimed man's possession of a sixth sense, which when developed gives him full control over matter.

"Profesor Bose started out with the belief that we hear very little and see still less; On being deprived of these tickets the our conception of sound extending over only notes that we never hear at all. A single octave of ethereal notes is all that is visible to our sight. The lights we see, he claimed, are few compared with the invisible lights. "These invisible lights Professor Bose has produced by means of an invention that connects with the electric waves in the ether, and these electric lights when caught he experimented with. When the vibration of a string reached the rate of 32,000 beats a second the note produced he found touched the limit of audibility to the human ear, but a very slender gas jet responded to them. Vibrations of ether between two and four hundred billions per second he found produced the sense of warmth, and those between four hundred and eight hundred billions per second the sensation of light.

INVISIBLE LIGHTS. "His waves now set in motion he found they needed something to detect them other than the human eye and ear, as at present developed, so Professor Bose invented the which the invisible rays could fall, and an electric connection corresponding to the optic nerve in the human eye produced a larger portion of the business than they | twitching motion in another part of the human brain, the motion revealing a magnified spot of light reflected from the moving part; this tabulates and controls the lights and sounds

These lights have already been made to control and penetrate every known substance, metallic plate alone offering them some slight resistance. The human body is a mere transparency before them. They penetrate woodwork, stone walls, brick granite, rocks, pitch, tar, glass, earth and mountains, and retain all their active powers after passing through these substances. It is worthy of note that the electric eye is akin to the human, that it grows tired in its work and needs rest before re-

"In short, by all the working of the delicate apparatus set in motion by this Oriental wizard, signals can be flashed through any sort of nonconducting material without abating an atom the force of the invisible electric light waves; bells can be rung and and imprisonment for counterfeiting tickets guns fired thousands of feet away from the operator and the apparatus-between whom and the effects produced there is no conductor except the natural ether. The Royal Society is said to be amazed and delighted, and the inventions, it is believed, will work incalculable good in establishing signals between ships at 'sea and lighthouses, as well as communications on land, without the aid to telegraphy "Certainly this beats by far the X-ray Professor Roentgen, which is not yet underonly empowers the State Board of Rail- | stood except mathematically, and remains road Commissioners to fix freight rates, but I otherwise unexplained, even by its discovauthorizes the classification of rates. The erer. The Calcutta man seems to have al-

cause in chambers in place of Judge Ricks, resolution is patterned after a similar law ready got a full mastery over part of the in Iowa, which has been sustained by the plain and primal electric forces of nature. "One can hardly help speculating over such events, and asking what part the occult Indian mind plays in bringing them to pass. Think of the strong intuitive conviction that must have preceded their being wrought in modern scientific form; and does not the result furnish indubitable proof chinery is set to vibrate in unison with the power that controls the universe? The philosophy of India has always taught man to look in rather than out if he would know himself. That being a little cosmos in himself, an epitome of all there is, it is the spirit wisdom, the intuition, that brings light, not the inductive process of scraping

together a few pebbles from the sands of READING THE MIND.

"The more progressive of our own scientists, too, have for some time been working along similar lines. Professor Bell did similar thing in a small way when, by the law of vibration, he made a sunbeam the vehicle for carrying his spoken word. Through his telectroscope Dr. Close of California has beheld things in adjoining rooms, a thick wall between. It has been proved that our thoughts are written upon | are fields that for two centuries have been the things that surround us. Mr. Julius | cultivated yearly, yielding great crops, and Emmner, of Washington, D. C., has in a way clinched all this with his thinking machine. The person who thinks is placed at about three feet from the machine and has no connection with it. He merely sits and thinks, and the needle in the cylinder vibrates to the vibration of thought in the brain and records it. Here is direct mechanical proof that thought is dynamic force. It is a clumsy proof compared with that known daily to thousands of people who have studied the potency of thought force in themselves and others, as | are all features of the scenery of the Rio it emanates from that most perfect of all Grande, the American Nile. machines, the human brain. Yet there are

"But much more wonderful than the work of Bell and Close and Emmner are the researches of Professor Elmer Gates of Washington, to whom the government has of late graciously granted more space for the carrying on of his work. Already has Professor Gates clearly proved that even the human emotions are not mere passing "Similar to this are experiments made by

ness by their phosphorescent light. The experimenters conveyed this into substances that would retain it; for instance, a glass of water or a tablet of wax; with the result that sensitive patients coming near it were known to cry out as if in agony, complained of their flesh being pricked or cut into, etc. Here may be found a possible explanation of some of the cases of ancient witchcraft, the further investigation of which may prove that our ancestors were not all fools of illusion, that they did suffer from an occult force at work, magnified by their narrow lives and the narrower theology.

PHOTOGRAPHING THOUGHT. "But most remarkable in all in lines of subtle investigation are those recently made. by Dr. Baraduce, a Roumanian physician resident in Paris, who has produced photographs of thought, several of which he has exhibited of late before the French Academy of Science. Many of the pictures, with an account of them, have been published in a volume entitled 'The Human Soul; Its Movements, Its Lights and the Iconography of the Fluid Invisible.' These discoveries were, of course, listened to with wonder, and the material proof of them only accepted by the academy. The Cosmos, a French scientific paper, also gives a long account of them. The paper asserts as its belief that the doctor is given to spiritualistic error, but proclaims at the same time that there is every appearance of his having made some extraordinary discoveries-a really remarkable confession from coolbrained science regarding a man who claims in a way to have discovered the human soul. At any rate, Dr. Baraduce is emanations from the human body which are both invisible and impalpable. The doctor says he was led to these discoveries by noticing that the photographs of persons in certain conditions of mind appeared surrounded by a network of luminous points, conclusion that these were the fluid respirations of the human soul, and that the soul had its movements capable of impressing other glass plate, then it is carefully covered with black cloth that excludes all 'Man,' he claims, 'consists of three parts -natural body, fluid body and soul; the tween the natural body and the soul. The fluid body gives out an invisible, imponderable force capable of impressing a sensi-

tive plate. "Certainly this fluid body of Dr. Baraduce's discovery seems to bear a close resemblance to the astral body of ancient philosophy, and whatever his scientific brethern may think of his 'spirit errors, they must admit he has made thought picthan that Jagadis Chunder Bose should have thought out his invisible lights and sounds and then demonstrated the vast nagnitude of their possibilities? Both are equally within the realm of soul and spirit quite as much as they are within the world of matter. In all the latest quests of science, through the realms of matter, its mission seems to be to penetrate nearer and nearer to the soul of the universe.

THE FREAKISH RIO GRANDE.

Vagaries of a Great River Which Flows Mainly Underground. New York Sun.

"It's a river 1,500 miles long, measured in its windings," said the man from New Mexco, speakh. 7 of the Rio Grande. few miles, at its mouth, light-draught steamers run up from the Gulf of Mexico; above that it doesn't float a craft except at ferries. In the old days, when New Mexico was a province of Spain, the people along the river didn't even have ferry boats, and the only way they had of getting across was by fording. For this purpose a special breed of large horses was reared to be kept at the fords. When the river was too high for these horses to wade across, travelers camped on the bank and waited for the waters to subside. Now there are bridges over the river at the larger Rio Grande towns, and in other places rope ferries and rowboats are the means of crossing "In times of low water a stranger seeing its current for the first time would be apt to think slightingly of the Rio Brave de Norte, as the New Mexicans love to call the great river. Meandering in a smas part of a very wide channel he would see only a little muddy stream; for, ordirerily, ninetenths of the Rio Grande is under ground, the water soaking along toward the guif through the sands beneath its channel. valley, bounded everywhere to left and right by mountains or foothills, is sandy; and the water, percolating the sands down to hardpan, spreads out on each side so that it may always be found anywhere in the valley by digging down to the level of the river's surface. For the greater part of the year the river above ground flows swift and muddy, narrowing as it swirls round a sandbar and widening over shallows. But the thing that strikes the stranger most queerly is its disappearance altogether for reaches, many rales in length, of its channel, which, except, it may be, for a water hole here and there, is as dry as Sahara. The river is keeping right along about its business, however, and where a rock reef or clay bed blocks its subterranean current it emerges to the surface and takes a fresh start above ground running as a big stream which, further down, may lose itself in the sands again. "It is when the floods come down that the Rio Grande shows why it requires so big a channel for its all-the-year-round use, and demonstrates that if the water way were even wider it would be an advantage to the residents along its banks. It is fed by a watershed of vast area and steep descent, which, in times of rain and melting snows, precipitates the water rapidly into the channel. In June, when the snow melts on the peaks about its head waters in Colorado and northern New Mexico, and later in the summer, when heavy showers and cloudbursts are the order of the day, the Rio Grande overflows its banks, deluging wide tracks of valley and sometimes carving a new channel for itself, changing its course for miles. Where the valley is usually wide and sandy, as below Isleta and in the Merilla valley, the old channels in which

the river used to flow are plainly indicated in the landscape "No one who has seen the great river in flood is likely to forget the positive ferocity it seems to display as its waters sweep all before them; and woe to the man or beast who is overtaken by them. The flood arrives without warning. The sky may be clear when the traveler, leisurely jogging across the wide channel, hears his wagon wheels grate upon the sand with a peculiar sound. It means that the waters are stirring the sands beneath him, and then, if he knows the river, he lashes his horses, making at all speed for the nearest bank; and lucky he is if he reaches it safe. The chances are that before he gets there he hears the roaring of waters up the channel and sees them coming down toward him with a front like a wall, rolling forward and downward, as if over a fall, with a rising flood behind. Many a man and whole wagon trains have been overwhelmed this

way, and, buried in sands or cast away on desert banks, no human eye has ever seen them again. "The great river has its pleasing and romantic aspect, so fascing that it is a saying among people who live in its valley that 'whosoever drinks of its waters and departs will come again to seek them.' Like the Nile, the Rio Grande enriches the soil of its valley to the point of inexhaustible fertility. Along its banks in New Mexico they are as productive to-day as when they first were tilled. Irrigating canals, called acequias madras (mother ditches), convey water from the river to be distributed through little gates to the fields of the valley, which it both waters and enriches. A trip along the river reveals a succession of pictures of a primitive civilization of the old Spanish-American type. Adobe villages, with small flat-roofed houses built about antique churches, and the spacious houses of the vicos or great men; orchards, vineyards, wheat fields and grazing cattle

In the Queen's Reign.

Sir Joshua Fitch, the famous educationalist, and senior inspector under the education department, delivered an address yesterday, at the School of Arts and Crafts, Bedford Park, W., in the course of which he dealt with the subject of female education. He said we are living now in the reign of the most illustrious Temale sovereign who ever sat upon the English throne, it was appropriate to remember that her Majesty's reign had witnessed the greatest advance in female education ever made in this or any other country At the commendement of the reign women

possessed no university rights or privileges, and there were no schools for girls conducted upon liberal principles. These now exist and flourish everywhe e, and many honorable and lucrative pursuits and professions are opened to women which were closed to them a few years ago. Besides. all this, many careers of public usefulness are offered for their choice, in connection with the Poor Law, with School Board ment, and with the administration of charity. In these various public offices women are engaged with the utmost honor to themselves and profit to the community Nowadays there are more opportunities for utilizing and developing the special knowledge and peculiar qualities of women than